**History and Approaches (2–4%)**

1. Logic, Philosophy, and History of Science
2. Approaches:
   1. Biological
   2. Behavioral
   3. Cognitive
   4. Humanistic
   5. Psychodynamic
   6. Sociocultural
   7. Evolutionary/Sociobiological

**II. Research Methods (6–8%)**

1. Experimental, Correlational, and Clinical Research:
   1. Correlational (e.g., observational, survey, clinical)
   2. Experimental
2. Statistics:
   1. Descriptive
   2. Inferential
3. Ethics in Research

**III. Biological Bases of Behavior (8–10%)**

1. Physiological Techniques (e.g., imaging, surgical)
2. Neuroanatomy
3. Functional Organization of Nervous System
4. Neural Transmission
5. Endocrine System
6. Genetics

**IV. Sensation and Perception (7–9%)**

1. Thresholds
2. Sensory Mechanisms
3. Sensory Adaptation
4. Attention
5. Perceptual Processes

**V. States of Consciousness (2–4%)**

1. Sleep and Dreaming
2. Hypnosis
3. Psychoactive Drug Effects

**VI. Learning (7–9%)**

1. Classical Conditioning
2. Operant Conditioning
3. Cognitive Processes in Learning
4. Biological Factors
5. Social Learning

**VII. Cognition (8–10%)**

1. Memory
2. Language
3. Thinking
4. Problem Solving and Creativity

**VIII. Motivation and Emotion (7–9%)**

1. Biological Bases
2. Theories of Motivation
3. Hunger, Thirst, Sex, and Pain
4. Social Motives
5. Theories of Emotion
6. Stress

**IX. Developmental Psychology (7–9%)**

1. Life-Span Approach
2. Research Methods (e.g., longitudinal, cross-sectional)
3. Heredity-Environment Issues
4. Developmental Theories
5. Dimensions of Development:
   1. Physical
   2. Cognitive
   3. Social
   4. Moral
6. Sex Roles, Sex Differences

**X. Personality (6–8%)**

1. Personality Theories and Approaches
2. Assessment Techniques
3. Self-concept, Self-esteem
4. Growth and Adjustment

**XI. Testing and Individual Differences (5–7%)**

1. Standardization and Norms
2. Reliability and Validity
3. Types of Tests
4. Ethics and Standards in Testing
5. Intelligence
6. Heredity/Environment and Intelligence
7. Human Diversity

**XII. Abnormal Psychology (7–9%)**

1. Definitions of Abnormality
2. Theories of Psychopathology
3. Diagnosis of Psychopathology
4. Anxiety Disorders
5. Somatoform Disorders
6. Mood Disorders
7. Schizophrenic Disorders
8. Organic Disorders
9. Personality Disorders
10. Dissociative Disorders

**XIII. Treatment of Psychological Disorders (5–7%)**

1. Treatment Approaches:
   1. Insight Therapies: Psychodynamic/Humanistic Approaches
   2. Behavioral Approaches
   3. Cognitive Approaches
   4. Biological Approaches (psychopharmacology/psychosurgery)
2. Modes of Therapy (e.g., individual, group)
3. Community and Preventive Approaches

**XIV. Social Psychology (7–9%)**

1. Group Dynamics
2. Attribution Processes
3. Interpersonal Perception
4. Conformity, Compliance, Obedience
5. Attitudes and Attitude Change
6. Organizational Behavior
7. Aggression/Antisocial Behavior

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